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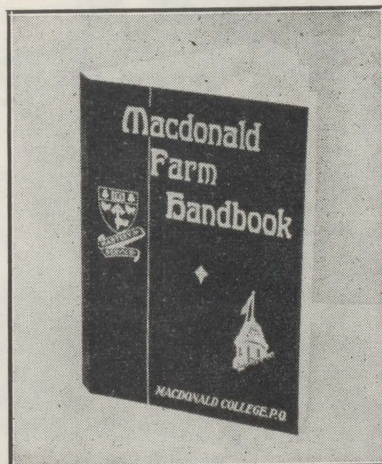
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What Can We Learn From Secretary Benson?

The recent Canadian visit of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, is worthy of note. This is particularly true since the two countries have problems of mutual concern and of possible conflict.

The visit was of special significance since Secretary Benson frankly admitted that some features of U.S. farm policy are getting his government in trouble both at home and abroad. The extremely high price supports on wheat in the post-war years have piled up record surpluses. The first attack of the Republican administration in Washington on this problem was an export dumping program, financed by a billion dollar vote from the Congress. Believing that "competition" is good for all, especially for foreigners, the Eisenhower administration has thrown Canadian farmers increasingly into competition with the U.S. Treasury. It is using a variety of subsidy schemes to displace Canadian wheat from traditional markets in Western Europe as well as from other countries where Canada had been developing new markets. This the Secretary describes a competing "fairly and aggressively in the world grain market." Canadians could scarcely be expected to agree!

We in Canada have a farm organization which is recommending the same line of policy which is worrying the United States. The Farmer's Union, powerful on the Prairies, has been demanding price supports essentially on the U.S. pattern. Then the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, perhaps to reduce Union influence, a few months ago called for a somewhat more guarded, but similar policy.

Secretary Benson was right in asserting in a

Canadian speech: "experience proves that rigid supports do not promote prosperity", do not "foster efficiency", and in expressing the hope that Canadians "would profit by (U.S.) experience and avoid some of the pitfalls into which we (the U.S.) have tumbled."

These consequences of high price supports are now widely recognized in the United States—even by the Congressmen who consistently vote for them. But they are not widely recognized in Canada. Yet there is little doubt that following the American line would bring us similar results, and bring them faster because our agriculture is considerably more dependent on markets abroad.

What are the alternatives for Canada? First, to continue the price policies which we now have. These involve the use of supports to prevent distress and to promote adjustments in agriculture. They are reflected in terms of our price support on wheat, butter and eggs and in the assistance given to apple and potato growers threatened by disaster.

Actually Canadian agriculture has been making extremely rapid progress in expanding output per worker. Production is now forty per cent over prewar and the number of workers reduced 15 to 20 per cent. This has required (1) substantial investments by farmers, (2) improvements in breeding, feeding, fertilizing, machinery design, and (3) perhaps most important of all a buoyant industrial economy which could absorb the workers no longer necessary in agriculture. In this type of progress lies the real strength of Canadian agriculture.

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Should livestock be bred for

Looks or Ability?

by G. Eric Bradford

THE success of many ventures depends on choosing a well-defined objective and following this objective persistently. This is nowhere more true than in the field of animal breeding, where a great deal of time must elapse between the start of a project and the time when results may be expected. There is ample opportunity for temporary fads and fashions to divert the breeder's efforts from the primary purpose before success is achieved, or before it is shown clearly that a change in objective is necessary and there is an indication as to what this change should be. The question as to what the purpose of an animal breeding program should be is therefore a most important one.

I had the opportunity on a recent trip through parts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of seeing some of the work in animal breeding that is being done and of discussing this work with the men in charge. A consideration of the objectives of some of these projects is of interest as an indication of the direction that current animal improvement programs are taking.

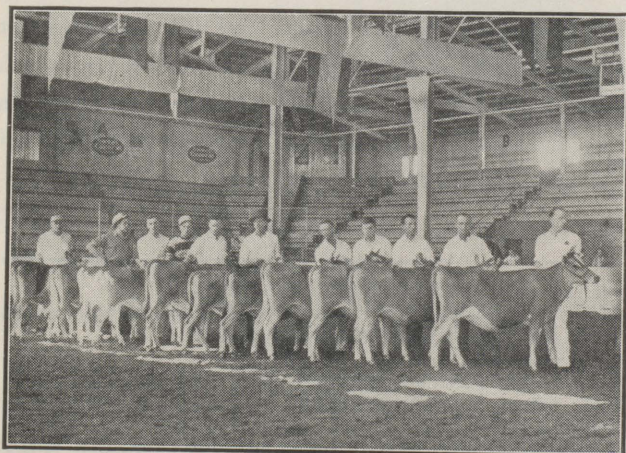
At the Federal Experiment Station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, the breeding program for the Ayrshire herd is devoted to developing a big cow that will produce well year after year on large quantities of roughage and a minimum of concentrates, since roughage is the main product of the farms in the area. The animals we saw showed great size and body capacity, although they would probably be considered coarse by showring standards. The records quoted to us for individual cows were good, and the older cows looked very sound for their ages. Whether these cows will actually make more efficient use of roughage than cows selected for production under heavier concentrate feeding has not been tested, but the

Many animal breeders are taking improvement in strictly production traits as their primary objective. To what extent this approach is completely sound will only be decided by the results over a long period of time, but the trend would appear to be a good one for the industry as a whole.

belief is that they will and the performance at the farm supports this belief. Incidentally, all animals in this herd are dehorned or are naturally polled.

The objective of the swine breeding work on Prince Edward Island for about two decades has been to increase the per cent grade A hog carcasses, and considerable success has been achieved. The percent of A carcasses on the Island has increased steadily, while that for Canada as a whole has scarcely been maintained. The question has been raised as to whether the Island swine, selected for carcass quality almost exclusively, are equal to other Canadian hogs in other respects. Advanced Registry records indicate that they are quite comparable in gain and feed efficiency. With regard to breeding efficiency and longevity, we do not know of experimental data. We did see at the Nappan station in Nova Scotia a group of seven year old sows of Island breeding each of which had had fourteen litters and all appeared sound in legs, feet and udders. The Island swine have not won in the show ring in competition with other types, and at Island shows the winning animals have in general not been those which scored highest in Advanced Registry tests.

At the Federal Experiment Station at Nappan, two projects which are still in their early stages interested us



Should livestock be bred for the show-ring, or should the main emphasis be on production?

considerably. One was the comparison of open-faced and close-faced Shropshire sheep for wool and lamb production, and the other the comparison of the progeny of rapid gaining and slow gaining Shorthorn bulls. Preliminary results from the Shropshires indicate that open-faced ewes will produce more pounds of lamb per year than will the close-faced ones, although the latter type is highly favored at shows on this continent. The greater production of open-faced strains has been found in experiments with other breeds in the United States. No results are available yet on the beef cattle experiment, but it is interesting to note that in the first year the rapid gaining bull used was considered inferior by showing standards, while this year the rapid gaining bull used is also superior in show type.

In each of these programs, the objective is the improvement in some economically important traits: milk and butter-fat production on high roughage ration in Ayrshires, per cent grade A carcasses in hogs, pounds of wool and lamb per ewe in sheep, and rate of gain in beef cattle.

In none of these cases are showing standards considered important, and in some of them it appears that such standards will hinder progress towards the primary objectives. Yet livestock shows continue to have much influence on the breeding programs of purebred breeders, and the ability to judge livestock on the basis of show standards is given major emphasis in boys' and girls' club work and in many agricultural colleges. Which objective is best? Should breeders be selecting their livestock for production or for show characteristics, or is it possible or desirable to do both?

Knowledge of animal breeding as it exists today will permit only partial answers to these questions. There is no doubt that the showing has contributed to the improvement of our livestock. Whether present day show standards are leading in the right direction, considering the stage of development of the livestock industry and its place in the country's economy, is less clear. The function of livestock is to convert material which cannot be used for human food or which is low grade human food into high quality food of another kind, and this must be done cheaply enough that producers can make a profit and the consumer can afford to buy the finished product. As competition for land and labour resources becomes keener, it is increasingly important that livestock be improved in production characteristics. This improvement will in nearly all cases be more rapid if one selects for these traits directly than if one selects for other traits with which the production traits are only partially associated. Such things as type score and ability to win at shows would appear to come in this latter category. We all like to see attractive animals, but economical production is the primary concern of the livestock industry.

What Are We Waiting For?

Surely none of the farming people of Eastern Canada has failed to hear about, and few have not seen for themselves evidence of the benefits of liming acid soils. The use of ground limestone for the improvement of sour soils, and especially for the encouragement of those high protein, high mineral crops, the legumes, has been recommended and emphasized by the soil fertility organizations in all the provinces of the region in their publications and over the radio. Liming also has been encouraged and promoted by the agricultural officials in the various counties. Organizations of farmers themselves also have emphasized the use of lime. The provincial and federal governments have provided financial assistance by controlling the price, and by assisting in reducing the cost of transportation. Also, lime may be applied to the land at times when the pressure of other farming activities is relatively low.

Yet, despite all these favourable circumstances, and despite the proven economic value of the use of lime, the amount which is being applied to the acid soils of the province of Quebec, for example, remains disappointingly small. This fact is well illustrated by figures recently supplied by the Quebec Department of Agriculture on the amount used in 1954. These figures, as compared with those representing the need for lime in some representative counties of Quebec, are given below. The amounts needed have been calculated from the acreage of arable acid soils reported by soil survey workers, on the basis of the application of two tons per acre once in four years, that is, at a rate of one-half ton per year.

County	Tons Used 1954	Acreage of Acid Soils	Tons Needed per Year	Per cent of Need Applied in 1954
Brome	263	206,000	103,000	0.25
Chateauguay	733	79,200	38,600	1.9
Compton	3281	564,000	282,000	1.2
Mississquoi	1426	718,000	359,000	0.40
Soulanges	69	60,000	30,000	0.23

This table shows that the amount of lime used should be fifty times that applied in Chateauguay county in 1954, and that about four hundred times the quantity applied in that year should be used in Brome county.

The figures given, though approximate, reveal that the proportion of farm operators using up-to-date methods, including the application of ground limestone where needed, must be very small. Why not join this group this fall? All acid hay-fields which need re-seeding will benefit from liming. If the need for lime in your field is not known, the agronomist can tell you, or help you to find out. Why not find out now, and place your order for the lime needed?

—W. A. DELONG.

Relative Farm Prices for Milk 10 Years From Now Likely to be Lower

The Outlook for Dairying in 1965!

by W. E. Haviland

Dairy production is expanding faster than consumption. There are now—and still will be 10 years from now—too many small-scale, high-cost, producers of milk to enable the market forces of supply and demand to establish a steady high price for milk at least in the immediate future.

WHAT kind of market will the dairy industry be facing in 1965? The answer suggested here involves both estimates and hunches—it cannot be otherwise in forecasting the market outlook for a product. It seems wise, never-the-less, to look far enough ahead occasionally so that policies can be developed to cope with the foreseeable problems.

In order to forecast the demand for dairy products in 1965, one has to begin by making some assumptions about the near future of Canada. It has to be assumed here that there will be neither general depression nor war during the next decade because such conditions would upset any economic forecasts.

It seems reasonable to me to expect that during the next decade the population of Canada will grow at an average annual rate of about 2% and that Canadian Gross National Product will increase at an average annual rate of about 3½%. The demand for farm products stems from consumer incomes, of course, as well as from consumer preferences. Consumers will likely be spending in 1965 on food a proportion of their incomes almost as high as in recent years, due to the purchase of more expensive services such as special packaging, 'ready-to-eat', and 'instant' foods. The significance of this for the household will be a cut in the housewife's work week. But the quantity (as contrasted with the retail value) of the food purchased per person in 1965 will not be much larger.

Where do dairy products fit into this projected food picture? The rising population should be a source of increased demand for dairy products of slightly more than 2% per annum because of a favourable shift in the age distribution of the population in favour of the younger, milk-drinking, age groups. The rising incomes per person will contribute very little towards expanding the demand for dairy products except in the low-income

groups. The consumption *per person* of dairy products as a whole for the nation has not been rising over the years. The increased production since 1951, in which the Province of Quebec has so fully participated, has been partly in the form of surplus butter for storage, and the balance has been mainly to supply the additional population.

The Dairy Problem

Federal butter purchases have tended temporarily to obscure the fact that the dairy economy is hitched through butter to the whole fats and oil economy. It is a fact that dairy products must compete with certain non-dairy substitutes in the consumer's budget, and this competition will probably become keener in the future.

The fact that the chronic fluid milk surpluses in the Montreal and other markets can be and have been converted to less perishable products than fluid milk is important. Because the processed milk products can be readily stored and transported, the welfare of the various dairy producing regions of Canada are linked together through a common national market.

So far, however, these processed milk products have not been close substitutes for fluid milk. This situation may change by 1965 due to encroachments on the fluid milk markets by instant-dissolving skim milk-powder. It was argued above that the increased durability of processed milk products has greatly extended their market geographically. The alleged increase in the palatability and convenience (as well as durability) of instant skim milk may enable it to invade the fluid milk markets.

Dairy production, however, has been expanding faster than consumption. The dairy industry as a whole, therefore, faces the alternative of restricting its production or accepting lower prices. Accepting lower prices is not a good way of restricting production because it bears at least as heavily upon the full-time specialized dairymen with his fixed cash commitments as it does upon the part-time casual producer. The switching of some dairy farmers from producing milk to meat would ease the downward pressure on milk prices. It is impossible, however, to escape the conclusion that there are too many small-scale, high-cost, producers of milk to enable the market forces of supply and demand to establish a steady high price for milk.

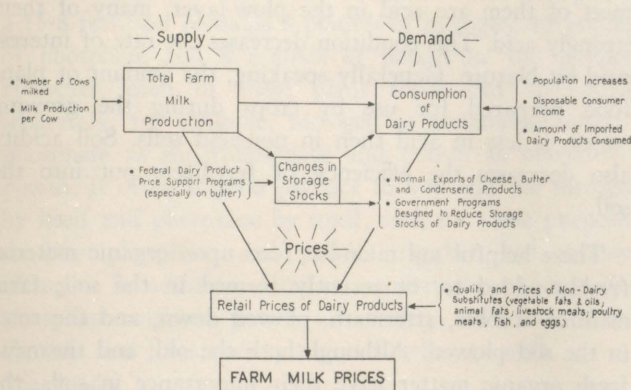
To Sum Up

A smaller number of dairy farmers than at present could supply the probable demand for raw milk in 1965 merely by adopting known improved dairy farming methods. It is highly desirable for better dairymen to continue to introduce new methods, expand their scale of operations and reduce production costs.

However, since the present number of dairy farmers is not likely to contract fast enough, we can expect an excess of supply in 1965 in the sense that there will be a downward pressure (relative to farm prices in general) on the farm price of milk.

Farm Prices for Milk No Simple Problem

What Influences Farm Prices for Milk?



The Chart Explained

Total Milk Production

- **NUMBER OF COWS MILKED**—influenced by (1) cattle population (2) labour supply and cost (3) prices of beef cattle (4) productivity of pastures and the quality and quantity of hay and silage which in turn depend on crop management and the weather.
- **MILK PRODUCTION PER COW**—influenced by (1) the herd management and improvement program (2) quality and quantity of pasture, hay, and silage (3) concentrates fed per cow which depends upon farm prices for milk and the prices of concentrates. The price of concentrates in turn depends upon milk prices; upon the prices of other livestock and poultry products; and upon the supply of concentrates.

(When these are increasing, and they are now, pressure is exerted to lower prices)

Changes in Storage Stocks

- **DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM**—the conversion of surplus milk into manufactured milk products, especially into butter, is encouraged by the Price Support Program. The butter support price, and growing storage stocks, results in dairy product prices being increasingly influenced by the supply and prices of other fats and oils.

- **NORMAL EXPORTS**—as consumption is less than production normally we depend on exports to balance the difference. The amount of cheese, butter, and other processed dairy products entering world trade depends partly on their quality but even more on their prices. Exports have not kept pace with increased production.
- **GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TO REDUCE STORAGE STOCKS**—faced with increased storage stocks, the Government is forced to subsidise exports; restrict imports; subsidise special groups of consumers; reduce the resale price to the domestic trade; or arrange 'bargain price' sales with other countries thus interfering with normal exports from this country and other exporting nations. No matter how the problem is handled, when surpluses get too large the Farm Price Support Board will be under increased pressure to greatly reduce or even abolish their 'stop-loss' payments to dairy farmers.

Consumption of Canadian Dairy Products

- **POPULATION INCREASES**—Canada's population is increasing at a rate of 2% per year and the proportion of children, youth and young adults is also on the increase which in the long run will mean a better home market.
- **DISPOSABLE CONSUMER INCOMES**—are also on the increase. But, as incomes rise above a certain point, per-person consumption of fluid milk and most other dairy products levels off. Lower income families will, however, increase their consumption of dairy products with increased incomes.
- **AMOUNT OF IMPORTED DAIRY PRODUCTS CONSUMED**—preference for imported specialty dairy products is noted when incomes increase. Aggressive sales campaigns, especially of imported cheeses, wins some customers from the domestic varieties.

Retail Prices of Dairy Products

- **PRICES OF NON-DAIRY FATS**—due to surplus stocks of butter, dairy farmers face direct competition from vegetable fats and oils, and from other animal fats.
- **PRICES OF NON-DAIRY PROTEINS**—fluid milk, cheese, skim-milk powder, and condensed milk as protein sources face stiff competition from livestock meats, poultry, meats, and eggs.
- **CONSUMER PREFERENCES**—consumers eat more meat, poultry, and eggs when incomes are higher, or prices of these products are lower. Prices of dairy products have to drop by a greater proportion in order to stimulate consumption. Increases in dairy product prices meet stiff buyer resistance from consumers. Per-person sales of dairy products increase very little when consumers have more money to spend even if prices remain the same.

Any group seeking to price milk has to face the above facts and so do you if you depend on dairy farming for your living.

Soils, Fertilizers and Crops

by W. A. DeLong

IT IS impossible to make the best choice and the best use of fertilizer without knowing something about the soil on which the fertilizer is to be put. However, the best selection and the best use of fertilizer requires that the crop that is to be fertilized, and the cropping pattern or rotation followed, also should be taken into account. These three partners in production will be considered in that order—soils, fertilizers and crops.

The Senior Partner; The Soil

The soils of Quebec contain considerable amounts of the three plant foods supplied in quantity in commercial fertilizers, namely, nitrogen, phosphate and potash. In fact, many of them contain, in a plow-depth acre, as much nitrogen as there is in six tons of ammonium nitrate, as much phosphate as there is in six tons of 20 per cent superphosphate, and as much potash as there is in thirty-three tons of 60 per cent muriate of potash. This is the *reserve capital*, the store of plant food held in trust by Nature for this and succeeding generations who may hold temporary title to the land.

Reserve Capital

The amount of this reserve capital may seem a bit surprising. It may be useful to get out the fertilizer price list and calculate the size of the cheque which you'd have to write in order to buy what you may have inherited. Of course, the amount in the plow-layer is not the whole of the reserve capital. Most of the nitrogen will be in that layer, it is true, but each successive 6-inch layer below plow-depth down to the limit of penetration of crop roots will contain about the same amounts of phosphate and of potash as does the plow-layer.

Nature guards this capital well. Most of the potash is locked up in minerals from which it is only very slowly set free. The same is true of one-half to four-fifths of the phosphate in the plow-layer. However, from one-fifth to about one-half of the phosphate, and practically all of the nitrogen, of the plow-layer are stored in the soil organic matter. The amounts of nitrogen in the soil below the plow-layer are relatively very small. Generally, most of the phosphate as well as almost all the potash in the soil beneath the plow-layer, especially soils of the Eastern Townships and the Laurentian uplands, is of the locked-in-minerals type. It is only very slowly set free for crop use.

Nature Pays Interest

Each year, between the time when the soil temperature rises to about 40°F. and when it falls to about the same level in the autumn, the microbial life in the soil is active in preparing a part of the plant food there for use by

Here is your opportunity to learn about soil and fertility practices in relation to crop needs from an outstanding authority on the subject.

crops. This activity is greatest in the upper part of the soil, especially the plow-layer. These helpful microbes are hindered in their activities by soil acidity. Lime destroys soil acidity and thus sets the stage for the soil microbes, and also, for the more efficient use of the plant food in fertilizers.

Although there are many kinds of soil in Quebec, most of them are acid in the plow-layer, many of them strongly acid. This condition decreases the rate of interest paid by Nature. Generally speaking, the amount of plant food prepared for use by crops during the growing season is less in acid than in non-acid soils. Soil acidity also decreases the efficiency of fertilizers put into the soil.

These helpful soil microbes feed upon organic material freshly added to, or recently formed in the soil; farm manure, stubble, aftermath, plowed down, and the roots in the sod plowed. Although both the old, and the new, fresh organic matter have their importance in soils, the *new* organic matter has *greater* importance than the old, for immediate crop needs. When a good stiff sod grown on a soil not too strongly acid is plowed, the fresh organic matter is eaten by the microbes and as much as two per cent of the nitrogen in the soil may be made available for use by crops during the next growing season. This nitrogen is set free throughout the growing season, but most rapidly when the soil temperature is well above 60°F. The activities of the microbes also set free for use some of the phosphate held in the soil organic matter. Some of the mineral-locked phosphate and potash is unlocked as well. In poorly-drained, cold soils Nature's microbes are handicapped.

In strongly acid soils *less* of the plant food reserve will be prepared for use during the growing season, and *more* fertilizer will be needed to produce a given amount of crop.

A good strong sod provides more food for the microbes than a poor, thin, run-out sod. Microbial life grows faster and is more active in the preparation of plant food for use by crops when the good sod is turned over. The microbes like lime and they also like phosphate. Therefore, lime and fertilizer may be used to obtain a good sod for plowing and also to help the microbes to work on it to advantage after plowing.

The Working Capital

The soil itself, with a microbial population kept in healthy, vigorous condition by proper liming and use of phosphate, provides the basic working capital for crop production. During the growing season, Nature, through microbial activity, puts some of the reserve capital at our disposal. The size of the cheque she gives us, and the benefit obtained from it, depends on how well we co-operate with her. We can co-operate by making proper use of lime and of fertilizers to build up the fresh organic matter supply while the land is in sod (or, at any rate before it is plowed), and to keep the soil microbes working for us.

Commercial fertilizers, properly used, also are a part of the working capital. The so-called 'complete' fertilizers provide nitrogen, phosphate and potash in varying amounts indicated by their formulas. For example, a 3-15-8 fertilizer contains 3 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds of phosphate and 8 pounds of potash in 100 pounds. However, each of these plant foods can be bought separately, for example, nitrogen as ammonium nitrate, phosphate as superphosphate and potash as muriate of potash. It often is good practice to buy and use nitrogen by itself and phosphate by itself, and, for some purposes, to buy phosphate and potash together but without nitrogen. In addition, fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphate without potash are widely used in western Canada and have their place in Quebec as well.

The Profits

The profits are obtained in the form of increased crop yields. Co-operation with nature and the use of lime will, temporarily at least, give higher yields, but will not give yields of the size demanded in modern farming. The soil may be kept in better condition and, at the same time, greater yields secured when, in addition to lime and farm manure, commercial fertilizers also are intelligently used. Such intelligent use requires consideration of crop needs.

Crop Needs

Only types of crops widely grown in the Townships will be considered, that is, cereal grains, particularly oats and barley, and the hay crops, the latter for use either as hay, silage or pasture, especially as silage and pasture.

In the fertilization of the grain crops the first requirement is for phosphate. These crops generally do not respond markedly to potash and, if given too much nitrogen, they are likely to lodge. They do respond well to phosphate on Quebec soils generally. Further, these crops take up most of the phosphate they need in the first six weeks or so of growth. Therefore, it is very desirable to place the phosphate where the young plants will be able to get it easily. That is, it is better to drill the phosphate near the seed than to broadcast it.

Where grain is grown alone, good results may be obtained with phosphate only, especially on soils that

are not acid. However, grain is seeded early in the season when the soil is cold and the soil microbes are not very active in supplying nitrogen. In addition, fertilizer nitrogen, especially the ammonium form, helps the young plants to take up phosphate. Therefore, a nitrogen plus phosphate fertilizer may give better results, especially on acid, cold soils. The general practice, however, is to seed to hay with grain, and the young legume plants like potash as well as phosphate. These are reasons for the use of a 'complete' fertilizer, that is, one containing nitrogen, phosphate and potash, especially when establishing the hay crop by seeding with the grain crop.

Keeping Up The Flow

In these days of high labour costs high production per acre is more than ever desirable. As is well known, hay yields have, in the past, tended to fall off quickly after the first crop. Today, improved seeding mixtures including legumes of longer life than red clover, such as ladino, give the promise of higher production. In general, it is safe to say that this higher production can be realized, and *maintained*, only by use of heavier and more frequent applications of fertilizer than have been used in the past. It now is an accepted practice to feed the dairy cow in proportion to the milk flow. We have not yet become accustomed to thinking of the forage crops which feed the cow in the same way. *Continued high forage* production from the hay crops demands *liberal feeding*, that is, fertilization. Thus, it has been found that a rather modest yield of 3 tons per acre of ladino-grass dry matter removes about 120 pounds of potash from the soil. Once such a crop has been established it is expected to continue to produce at this, or a higher, rate year after year. This, at the old rates of fertilization, is simply not reasonable.

The amount of potash just mentioned is about the same as the total amount of crop-available potash present in the plow-depth layer of the experimental field formerly operated by Macdonald College at Sawyerville in Compton county. We know too that, although the rate of natural unlocking of soil potassium for crop use varies greatly from soil to soil, this rate often may be slow. Clearly, if potash is not returned in fertilizer to such

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a soil, it would be unreasonable to expect continued high production from a ladino-grass sward established on it. We have evidence, from the work of the soil survey, that many of the soils of the Townships do not contain more crop-available potash than the Greensboro soil on which we worked.

Probably the oldest ladino-grass sward in North America is in a field at the experiment station at Storrs Connecticut. This sward, then 15 years old, was in excellent condition last September when I saw it. The field is limed every 5 years, and the plots in it which give the best yields are receiving 70 pounds of phosphate and 180 pounds of potash per acre each year. This amount of fertilizer would be supplied by half a ton of 0-7-18 per acre per year. It is not suggested that this rate of fertilization is needed on all soils. The important point is that high forage production year after year cannot be obtained without considerably heavier fertilization than has been customary in the Townships. Another important point is that, for such legume-grass swards a relatively high proportion of potash in the fertilizer is required in order to maintain the legume. If this is not done the grasses steal the potash from the legume and the latter dies out.

It will be noticed that the fertilizer used on the ladino-grass field at Storrs contained no nitrogen. This is because, as long as the legume is there in sufficient amount it can take enough nitrogen from the air for its own use and for the needs of the grasses as well.

The feeding of the forage crop has been compared to the feeding of the dairy cow; both need feeding in proportion to production. There is another point of resemblance. No one would think of feeding a dairy cow enough hay at one time to last her for a week; a lot of that hay would be wasted, and the cow wouldn't get enough. In the same way it is not the best practice to fertilize forage crops in high production once only per year. It is more sensible to apply the same total annual amount of fertilizer in smaller amounts at times of greatest need and times when greatest benefit, in terms of increased yields, can be obtained. Clearly, one such time will be early in the season when the crop is just getting started, when the soil is cold and microbial activity in it is low. Other favourable times are after each grazing or cutting when the plants have to make new top growth before they can feed themselves properly. Another period of need is in early autumn when the plants, particularly the legumes, are preparing themselves to withstand the winter.

Man; The Fourth Partner

Finally, just as with the dairy cow, feeding alone is not enough! Continued high production by dairy cows, and by improved forage crops, needs skilful all-round management. Without such attention losses rather than profits often are realized from attempted high production.

Ham For Summer Meals

The Consumer Section suggests that cooked ham may be used in many interesting combinations for summer salads. Instead of serving the ham slices flat they may be folded in half and the folded slices overlapped on the platter or plate. Or the ham slices may be rolled around a cream cheese or other tasty salad mixture with a sprig of parsley or other garnish sticking out each end. A slice or stick of cheese or a few asparagus tips which have been marinated in French dressing might be used in the ham rolls. Ham cornucopias are easily made by rolling the slices into cones and fastening each with a toothpick. These are especially nice if filled with a salad mixture and garnished with a sprig of parsley or watercress. For snack trays smaller cornucopias may be made and well-chilled ham rolls may be cut into bite size pieces.

For a hearty main dish salad, cubes or Julienne strips of ham may be added to potato or macaroni salad. Or the ham might be included with greens in a tossed salad. For a more meaty salad you may wish to serve the following one which has been tested in the Consumer Section kitchens.

2 cups diced, cooked ham	1/4 cup chopped pickle
2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped	1/4 cup salad dressing
1/2 cup cooked peas	Salt and pepper to taste

Toss all ingredients together. Serve on lettuce with radishes and green onions. Yield: six servings.

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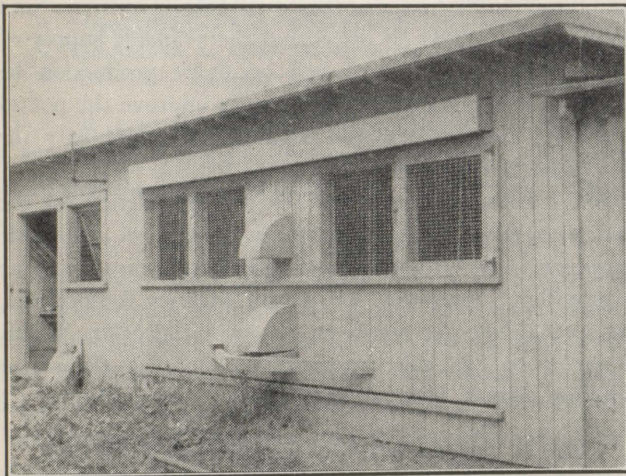
Plan Poultry House Alterations and Improvements Now

by N. Nikolaiczuk

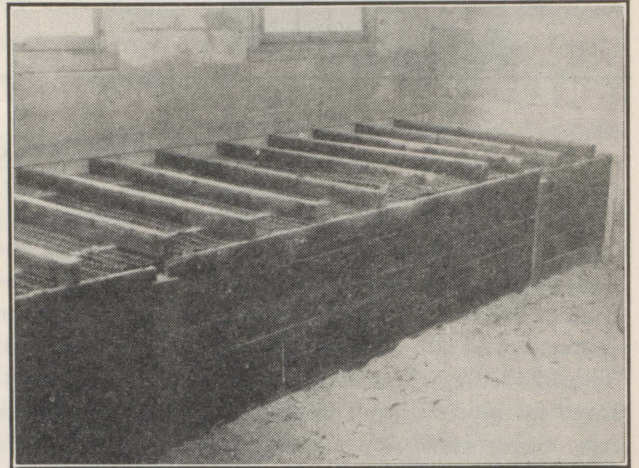
THE time is opportune—the yearling layers have been culled to a minimum—replacement pullets are still on range. With laying pens nearly empty, some essential improvements can be undertaken with a minimum of disruption and often with little cash outlay. Good year-round housing should be the objective.

Comfort during the winter months pays dividends in higher egg production and a few simple labour-saving conveniences facilitate efficient management whether the flock is large or small.

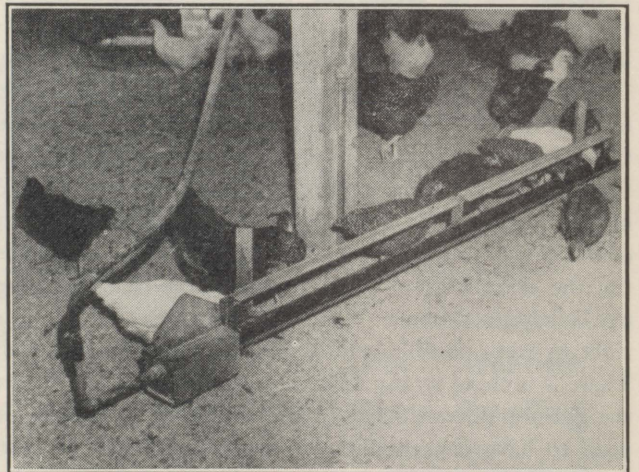
Insulation of the house is a primary necessity. It keeps bird heat in the house. Outside sheeting over two by fours does not provide proper protection. Rock wool batts with a durable interior sheeting gives standard insulation in outside walls and the ceiling. Straw or dry planer shavings will replace the rock wool if treated against mice and rats with lime or creosote spray.



Ventilation—Once the temperature is controlled within the house, attention should be given to air movement. Damp litter, through condensation of moisture, usually reflects insufficient flow of air through the house to remove the moisture accumulation. Ventilation is the answer. The slot-type illustrated is one of the most efficient. Open a slot 8 to 10 inches in width and up to 10 feet long along the south or east wall, just beneath the protruding portion of the roof overhang. This can be done by removing one or two boards of the inside and outside sheeting. The cover board is fashioned on the T principle, so that a lever inside the house will push this baffle board outward and a pull will bring it flush with the outer wall to close the ventilation slot. When combined with proper insulation this adjustable method of ventilation ensures ample airflow under winter conditions.



Labour-Saving features add materially to better management. Dropping pits to replace boards ease the cleaning routine. When placed against the north wall or west wall, or sometimes a complete four-sided pit in the middle of the pen, droppings are left to accumulate. When the space beneath the wire and roosts is quite full, a cleaning is in order. However, it is not a weekly chore and often one cleaning during the winter is sufficient. The usual pit height is two feet and the roosts, as shown, are placed at 16-inch intervals across the width of the pit.



Water and feed are a continuous requirement in any pen. Automatic constant level waterers reduce labour greatly. Even where running water is not available, a pressure system is possible by placing a barrel or tank on an elevated stand near the door. Plastic water hose along the floor can carry the water supply to the fount.

A reserve feed box near the door to hold, for example, 100 pounds of grain or mash or both can save many steps. This easy access to feed greatly reduces over-filling of hoppers, thus reducing feed wastage.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

In The Service Of Agriculture

The Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec accomplished a lot of work in the course of the annual meeting held at Quebec in July. The theme of the meeting, which takes the form of a study-discussion programme on all sorts of agricultural problems, was "The Marketing of Farm Products" but the discussions ranged far beyond this. The four hundred delegates took action on reports of committees which had been studying questions such as the qualifications for admission to the study and the practice of the profession, relations between the Corporation and the public, life insurance, automobile insurance, and other related subjects.

President Roland L'Esperance was happy to note that many members of the Corporation were going on to post-graduate study in agriculture—a feature which the Corporation encourages in every way possible. The agronomes are the men to whom farmers look for advice and help, and the better their training, the better for our agricultural profession. On the subject of marketing, committees had prepared reports giving the pros and cons of various systems; private enterprise, co-operative marketing, collective bargaining, provincial marketing boards, etc. Leading this part of the discussion were Roger Perrault of the Federal Economics Service, Roméo Martin of the Co-operative Federee, Henri Dubord, economist at Quebec, A. H. Turner of Ottawa and Charles Gagné of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. J. B. Lemoine, president of the U.C.C., supported a system of collective agreements for the marketing of farm products and some definite marketing programme. "Our farmers", he said, "have a right to every possible help in disposing of their products. There is nothing wrong in having legislation to this effect; the farmer doesn't have to make use of it, but it is good to have it there if he needs it. I don't claim that marketing laws will cure all our ills—but they can be of great help. We often find wide fluctuations in farm prices taking place, and this is bad for the farmer. Some means must be found to prevent these wide swings."

Merit Rewarded

During the proceedings three decorations of the Order of Agronomic Merit were presented: to Father Dom Pacome Gaboury, of Oka, to Abbe Jean, former director of the School of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and now Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval

University, and to Bernard Baribeau, a Federal agronomist stationed in Quebec who has rendered outstanding service during his career.

For The Future

Government action in matters agricultural is often initiated as a result of resolutions adopted at annual meetings of professional organizations, and the Corporation adopted a number of suggestions, passing them along to the proper authorities with a request for consideration and action. It was suggested that a permanent body be formed to carry out research on the marketing of farm products; that a commercial information service be established on a national basis to keep producers and consumers informed on prices and the available supply of farm products; that a council on dairy production be established; that something be done to improve the potato crop; and that there should be much more publicity for all Quebec farm crops.

Mr. L'Esperance, who has held the presidency for the past two years, stepped down in favour of the vice-president, L. de G. Fortin, who was elected for a two-year term without opposition. Dr. Ernest Mercier, Lennoxville, was elected first vice-president, also by acclamation. W. H. Peron is the second vice-president; he was elected in balloting against Hermas Lajoie.

Merit Agricole Judges At Work

During the past month the Merit Agricole judges have been hard at work visiting the fifty-three farms entered in this year's contest, being held in the counties of Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Chateauguy, Two Mountains, Huntingdon, Jacques Cartier, Laprairie, l'Assomption, Laval and Terrebonne. The judges are Ernest Bourgeois of St. Ours de Richelieu, Joseph Paquette, St. Come, Dr. Maurice St. Pierre, professor at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and L. P. Lambert who acts as secretary.

Thirty-three farmers are in the contest for the first time. Three contestants already hold bronze medals and seventeen others, now holding silver medals, are hoping to get the gold this year.

As usual, presentations will be made during the week of the Quebec Fair, when a mammoth banquet honours these men who, by their having won one of another of the three classes of medal, have proved themselves to be among our better farmers.

Howick Juniors Will Be At Sherbrooke

The end of summer is the time when 4-H Clubbers pit their skill against each other to see who will represent Quebec in livestock judging contests in Toronto in November. Elimination contests held in various parts of the province culminate in the provincial finals at the time of the Sherbrooke Fair, when the teams that will represent the province in the national contests are determined.

Montreal District clubs held their preliminary contest at Macdonald College on August 2nd. Represented by official teams of three members each were the clubs from Ormstown, Huntingdon, Howick, Arundel, Cowansville and Lachute. The boys and girls placed three class of dairy cows: one of three-year old Ayrshires in milk, one of two-year old Ayrshires in calf and one of mature Holsteins. The order, when all results were in, was as follows:

1. Howick — Roland Ness, John Logan
2. Ormstown — Milton Hooker, Gordon Duncan
3. Lachute — Donald McOuat, Eileen Elder
4. Huntingdon — Billy MacDonald, John Nolan
5. Cowansville — Allen Webb, Allen Horner
6. Arundel — Douglas Staniforth, Donald Williams

For the first time, three French-speaking clubs came to Macdonald for their elimination; St. Polycarp's team placed first over teams from St. Philippe and Ste. Justine.

Apart from the 27 official team members, there were 70 other young people who came along for the experience and practice. In addition to placing the dairy classes, these youngsters also worked over a class of hogs. Also along as visitors was the Brome club, winners in their district in the local contest held earlier at Lennoxville. They placed well up in the scoring, but their mark was not included as part of the day's programme.

Exhibition Programmes To Be Uniform

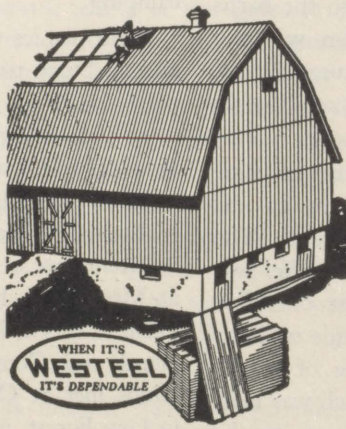
In our April issue we reported that purebred breeders in Quebec wanted some action taken to assure more uniformity in prize lists at fairs in this province. This has now been done and a new association has appeared.

Meeting in Quebec earlier in the summer, at the invitation of the Quebec Exposition, members of the Fairboards from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Montmagny, Ste. Scholastique, Rimouski, Roberval, Chicoutimi and Stanstead laid the foundation for the new organization, whose primary duty will be to bring rules, regulations, and prize lists of the various fairs into line with one another.

President of the new Association is J. A. Ste. Marie, director of the Sherbrooke Fair; vice-president is Alphonse Deschenes, secretary of St. Hyacinthe. Treasurer is the agricultural secretary of the Quebec Fair, A. D. Normandeau and directors are J. B. Bérubé, Rimouski, Raymond Pilote, Roberval, Paul Martin, Three Rivers and Emery Boucher, Quebec.

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to regularize the programmes of our fairs. A somewhat similar organization was set up in 1940, but war-time restrictions on fair activities soon caused it to disband.

A number of committees are already at work, preparing recommendations for submission to the general meeting of the main association, which will be held in conjunction with the next meeting of the Quebec Pure Bred Breeders' Association. These committees are working on such subjects as prize lists, health regulations, junior programmes, etc. and it is hoped that through their efforts the educational features of our fairs will be increased, young people will have more to interest them and that there will be more collaboration between all the fair boards in Quebec.



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Dear Readers:

The last load of hay went into the barn in perfect condition, and we had a heavier hay crop than we expected to get. I guess ours wasn't the only crop that didn't look too promising. Our neighbour up the road said he had everything. We thought he was lucky when he said that until he followed up by saying that he had sorrel, burdock, some weeds he didn't know the name of and some he had never seen before. "Yes," he said "I even had some good timothy." So I guess we weren't the only ones who missed out on clover this year. The silo remains empty waiting for the green oats but if it doesn't get some rain the stems will be very short. It might be better to let it ripen.

A couple of the neighbours have been laid up with injuries and the boys have been helping them finish up their haying. Help was very scarce this year. But what with helping one another and the excellent drying weather the hay went into the barns at a good rate. But when we look at the crops and the pasture and see how dry they have become we do wish for a rainy day.

There was an excellent crop of strawberries and they were on the local market for nearly a month. The family said the last shortcake was even better than the first one. For a few days we had to decide whether it was going to be made of strawberries or raspberries, which was most unusual. Everything seems to be giving an excellent yield this season. The pumpkins, squash and cucumbers, the tomatoes and the corn all give evidence of bumper yields and there will be a busy canning time.

Here is the Farm Forum Pickle recipe you asked for. The name comes from the fact that one member served them on toothpicks at Farm Forum meetings. They do add a "zing" to a pot luck lunch.

Use whole small cucumbers, onions

and cauliflower or medium-sized sliced vegetables. Place in salt brine overnight. Wash and drain. Place in bottles, pour on cold vinegar and add pickling spice, dill or a root of horse radish. Cover and store.

When you read this our Farm Forum Summer Activities will have come to a climax, when our Rural Life Sunday Project became a reality. Some of our farmers took parts of the service and a Forum member gave the sermon. Of course, he is our Minister and gives one every Sunday, but on that day he preached as a Forum member. A picnic lunch, speeches and visiting filled out the day, which also served to bring town and country people together.

It is quiet around here tonight. Everyone has gone to the Junior Women's Institute Camp at Bury. The Teen-agers' Group was invited over for an evening of recreation with the Junior W.I.'S. It is a lovely place to go. A cool blue pond under shade-spreading willows reflects the white of Bartley's Hall where the girls are camping.

Farm picnics were the news of the month. Stock parades, machinery displays, judging, speeches and sports were the high points. The Hereford breeders met for their first field day at Fitch Bay. The St. Francis District Holstein Breeders' Club report a drop in attendance at their Field Day, held at Mrs. B. M. Hallword's Frittenden Farm at North Hatley; and the Richmond and Compton County Jersey Clubs met at Clayton Lowry's farm in Low Forest, near Sawyerville, with a good attendance. Mr. Simpson, the president, of Melbourne, addressed the Club. A tug-of-war in which the contestants broke the first rope with their pull of strength, a rolling-pin throwing contest, a coon hunt and lots of ice-cream added interest to the day for the Jersey farmers and their families.

I'll expect to see you at the Fair.

Sincerely,

Wally

Ham Is Always Good

Hams are pork legs which have been cured and smoked. Regular hams usually have the skin left on and may be sold whole or as butt and shank halves and the centre is sometimes sliced and sold as ham steak. Hams are sold both with the bone in and without the bone.

Ham is one meat of which practically every scrap may be used, even the bone which makes a flavourful stock for bean or pea soup. There is a large portion of lean meat in hams—especially those which have been trimmed, boned and rolled.

Whether to be served at a fancy tea party or as the main part of a meal at home or on a picnic, sandwiches with a ham filling are always welcome. The three most common combinations ham and egg, ham and relish and ham with mustard may be used any time just by suiting the thickness of the bread and the size of the sandwich to the occasion.

Three-decker sandwiches such as ham with cheese on tomato plus lettuce make a healthy meal but if a hot lunch is preferred a French toast ham sandwich is hard to beat. To make this, ordinary sliced ham or ham salad sandwiches are made and then dipped into a mixture of egg and milk ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk to one egg) seasoned with salt and pepper. The coated sandwich is then grilled or fried in a little hot fat.

For picnics and teas it is important to have sandwiches that will hold together well so sliced ham sandwiches dressed up with cheese, mustard or relish are a good choice. Ground ham can be made in excellent sandwich fillings by the addition of salad dressing and one or more of the following: grated carrot and pickle relish; horseradish; apple butter; chopped nuts; grated cheese and a little mustard; finely chopped egg and onions; finely chopped celery, pickle relish and a little mustard.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Setting Our House in Order

by Angela W. Evans

IDEAL weather and the ever lovely campus at Macdonald College welcomed those attending the 41st Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes. The theme, used above as the title for this story, was thought-provoking and timely.

The Opening Session

Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley, provincial president, in her address stressed the need to keep pace with the times, quoting, "Nothing remains unchanged except the need for change". Mrs. LeBaron commended the work carried on by the Course, "Facts! Fingers! Fun!", which is supported in part by the Q.W.I. Service Fund. This year's course was the eighth. Results are most encouraging as students not only take what they have learned back to branch and county but many return to assist as leaders at later courses.

Speaking of the Junior W.I., Mrs. LeBaron stated that the training was along lines which made for a goodly stake in the future, and that the young members will be better citizens for their experience in the J.W.I.

Mention was made of the Henry Marshall Tory award. Mrs. H. Ellard, 2nd Q.W.I. vice-president, had been delegated to accept this on behalf of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. This award was given in acknowledgment of the outstanding contribution made by the Women's Institute to Adult Education in Canada.

This year pooling of fares went into effect, to be carried out for a trial period of three years. Each branch is equally assessed for transportation regardless of geographical location. The unprecedented number of delegates from all parts of the province was gratifying and stimulating.

Mrs. LeBaron paid tribute to Macdonald College, which this June celebrated its 50th anniversary. "The close association of the Women's Institute and Macdonald College has given us a sense of kinship and affection for it and all it represents. May the next 50 years be as satisfying as the past have been".

In conclusion Mrs. LeBaron stated, "The secret of success is constancy and purpose. With these we can be successful in 'Setting Our House In Order'".

On behalf of the Q.W.I. Mrs. LeBaron presented a handmade leather desk set to Dr. W. H. Brittain, who recently retired as Vice-principal of Macdonald College, and to Mrs. Brittain, honorary member of the Q.W.I., a bouquet of red roses.

A cordial welcome was extended to the members of the Q.W.I. by Dr. R. H. Common, acting Vice-principal in the absence of Dr. H. G. Dion. Mme LeBeau, Secretary Home Economics and Handicrafts Division, Department of Agriculture, brought greetings and expressed her joy to be with W.I. friends again. Mrs. Fairbairn, president Macdonald Women's Union stated that the annual convention was an opportunity for many to renew friendships and attend interesting meetings and Prof. Avison, Director Adult Education Service, congratulated the Q.W.I. as sharing in the honour of the national Tory Award, telling of the desire of the Service to co-operate with the Q.W.I. in every possible way. Mrs. Reusing, president Montreal Council of Women, expressed the appreciation of the Council for their connection with the Q.W.I. She spoke of what success had been attained in the suppressing of Crime Comics, a mutual interest, and suggested the promotion of more libraries for children. Mrs. Wilson president of the Canadian Association of Consumers (Quebec English Branch), also told of their pleasure in being associated with the Q.W.I., as both were concerned with matters pertaining to the farm, home and school.

A musical treat was provided for the evening. This featured vocal solos by Prof. A. Banting and instrumental selections, piano and organ, by Mrs. E. C. Irvine and Mr. H. Duckworth.

"Our Evening"

Thursday evening was set aside for "We ourselves", our own meeting. This year the Q.W.I. was honored by the presence of our National President, Mrs. J. W. Adams, Ethelton, Sask. who was the speaker at this W.I. session. Mrs. Adams called attention to the high price paid by our forefathers for our way of life. "Democracy is a way of life that is constantly under construction", said Mrs. Adams. "Its basic belief is the worth and dignity

of the individual and each individual must do his part in the building process; more than any other form of government it needs good citizenship".

Mrs. Adams spoke of the provinces she had visited and of the great diversity in the program but with a very similar pattern of procedure. Briefly tracing the history of the W.I. from its beginning at Stoney Creek, she told of the necessity of growing progress and awareness of family living, stressing that programs should be constantly expanding through experimenting with new ideas. "I still have faith", said Mrs. Adams in conclusion, "that the individual member in her local branch will carry the torch of progress, and that she is earnest in her desire to build that better world that will bring peace and security to her children through kindly understanding and friendship among men".

The Harwood Singers, with one exception all members of the Harwood W.I., delighted their audience with the rendering of Welsh, Finnish and Hebridian Airs; the ACWW Filmstrip, "Getting To Know You" was shown; and the evening closed with the singing of the "Hymn Of All Nations".

The Provincial Tweedsmuir prizes were presented at this session. This was done by the president, Mrs. LeBaron, the award going to the delegates from the various branches winning the honours. First and second prizes were given in each section and names are given in that order: Village History, Fordyce, Arundel; Painting, South Bolton, Stanstead North; Child's outfit, Lennoxville, Sandy Beach. To the Ascot delegate went the honour of accepting a replica of the silver cup won by that branch for its Village History in the National Competition of 1951. This presentation was made by Mrs. Adams.

Others Speakers

Dr. Anis Harrison, M.B., B.S., North Hatley, gave an address on "Modern Trends in Medicine". She related a medical experiment performed in 1772 which showed that

then as now, there was a desire to find out what was best for the patient. The work and achievements of doctors in the past have paved the way for much of the present knowledge and skill. Dr. Harrison pointed out the help available from the use of various vaccines and spoke of what is being done in the field of public health. Dr. Harrison concluded on the note that it is now fully established in the medical world that man must be treated as the spiritual animal he is. "It may well be", she said, "that this discovery of the connection between religion and health will prove to be one of the greatest steps of the past 50 years."

An informative and highly amusing talk on "What's News" was given by Mrs. Doyle Klyn, of Weekend Magazine. "Write your story around an unusual happening, perhaps the discovery of an antique, or the award for a cake, with your organization in the background, and people will be glad to read it", said Mrs. Klyn. It is important that a publicity convenor know what is news for the paper in which she wants her story to appear and Mrs. Klyn stressed the fact that what is news in one locality would not be in another. "Above all keep it fresh", she warned, "see to it that it is news".

Reports

There are 99 active branches and four marking time, a total membership of 2425. One new branch has been formed at Hatley Centre in Stanstead County. This slight decrease in membership has meant no slackening of activities, as other reports showed. Hats, making new ones and remodelling old ones, the old appeal to the eternal feminine, made millinery a very popular course, Miss Janet McQuat Handicraft Technician stated. She had also given courses in slipper and glove making, jewellery, nutrition, oven meals and supper dishes.

The Junior Supervisor, Mrs. A. Cameron, Sawyerville, spoke of the coming Junior Camp and listed the projects of the past year; jewellery, smocking, painting, felt skirts



This is the size of the group at Convention when the College was 50 years old—over 200 in the group.

and other sewing. Port Daniel made a butterfly quilt (shown at the Convention Exhibit and much admired).

"School Fairs were carried on in 15 counties", reported Mrs. Gordon Brown, Cowansville, Agriculture Convenor. Members had visited experimental farms, milk plants and the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge. The grounds around halls and other public buildings, also cemeteries, have been beautified by planting shrubs and flowers.

The report of Miss Verna Hatch on Education said many counties and branches gave scholarships and materially assisted students who wished to further their education. There is an increasing interest in Home and School Associations. Equipment for school playgrounds has been purchased and money raised for movie projector. Some branches maintain a library, in others, members assist with outside libraries. Radio listening groups have been formed, some doing outstanding work.

Talks, discussions and a greater use of filmstrips featured the report of Mrs. George Parsons, Home Economics Convenor. Three counties have compiled their own cookbooks. Demonstrations have been many and varied. Tours of industrial plants are receiving more attention, those dealing with foods and textiles of special interest.

The Citizenship convenor, Mrs. E. C. Ossington, Granby, felt that "Q.W.I. members are really putting citizenship into practice." Branches undertook many types of community work, assisting with poppy sales, Scouts,

Guides, Junior W.I. New Canadians were invited to Institute meetings and homes. The suggestion was made that every member buy UNICEF cards at Christmas, seeing them not as just cards but as a gift of milk to starving children somewhere in the world. Mrs. Ossington attended Civil Defence College at Arnprior; the report given of this course alerted all listeners to the great necessity of an educational plan for Civil Defence in rural as well as urban areas.

Mrs. Leggett, Lachute, in her report of Welfare and Health, said that work is being continued on help for mentally retarded children (a class is being held at Lachute) and the campaign for compulsory pasteurization of milk is still being carried on. Hospitals, schools and shut-ins have benefitted from donations of bed linens, hospital beds, wheel chairs and other equipment. Cod liver oil has been furnished to school children and babies. Money has been given to Cancer Society, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other worthy causes.

Greater use is being made of radio, said Mrs. Evans, Publicity Convenor, and all other avenues of publicity. New this year are the broadcasts sponsored by Stanstead County W.I. over station WIKE, Newport, Vt. All members were urged to read our own publications, the Federated News of the F.W.I.C. and the ACWW paper, The Countrywoman.

Provincial Projects

The two projects that have engaged the attention of the Q.W.I. for some time are to be continued; assistance for the mentally retarded but educable child and pasteurization legislation. To this has been added a long term program for Civil Defence in rural areas. This was outlined in Mrs. Ossington's report and summarized by Mrs. LeBaron as follows: (a) find out from your municipal authorities if they are doing anything about Civil Defence, and if not, why? (b) when Civil Defence programs are set up, tell your CD officers what you are prepared to do—and do it (c) get instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing, the specialized type for ABC warfare, getting in touch with local hospitals to see that nurses are available for these courses.

Resolutions

Thanks to all those who had helped to make the Convention a success were expressed in courtesy resolutions, passed at the closing session. Particular reference was made to the College and staff and the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Press and Radio also received special mention for its co-operation with Q.W.I. publicity. A resolution re Crime Comics from Argenteuil County was not considered, as action has already been taken by the F.W.I.C. which covers this. One from Gatineau County asked for stricter enforcement of traffic laws in rural areas. This was approved by the delegates.



Gatineau delegates. The county president, Mrs. Hopkins, is standing at left back.



Mrs. LeBaron presenting the gift to Dr. Brittain.

Nominations

No changes were made in provincial officers, this was mid-term for all, but several vacancies had to be filled among the convenors of Standing Committees. The complete slate for the ensuing year is as follows: Past President, Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford; President, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East; 2nd Vice-president, Mrs. H. Ellard, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mrs. Gordon E. Cooke, Arundel; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Cameron, Sawyerville. Convenors: Agriculture, Mrs. Gordon Brown, Cowansville; Education, Miss C. I. Mackenzie, Stanstead; Home Economics, Mrs. George Parsons, Bury; Citizenship, Mrs. J. Ossington, Granby; Welfare & Health, Mrs. Wm. Coupland, Sherbrooke; Publicity, Mrs. H. F. Taylor, Beebe.

The time comes when hurried "good-byes" are said and "See you next year", as delegates rush for bus or train; hoping they can take back to the county and branch the enthusiasm and stimulus of the interest-packed convention.



Pontiac delegates at the Convention. Left to right: Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Gerald Hodgins, Mrs. Crick, Mrs. Turner. The other delegate is not shown as she was taking the picture—yes, Miss Pritchard.

The Rally A Huge Success

"THE Rally, I am glad to report, was a huge success and went without a mishap", says Mrs. Cameron, Junior Supervisor, speaking of the Junior Camp at Bury, held the middle of July. The open evening, planned by the girls themselves was the high spot and was much enjoyed by the visitors. Seniors will be interested in this so will quote directly from the report.

"The program was planned with the girls and opened with action songs, each led by a different girl. Then came two skits prepared by Mrs. Sicard and the drama group, a song by a quartet (four former campers), a demonstration of the dance 'Down the River', in which the audience participated after the demonstration trio (song by three Bury girls), group singing and finally the folk dance Red River Valley. This too, was a demonstration by our girls in which all joined later. There were a few games and action songs just before coffee. After coffee we had a half an hour of ballroom dancing, one of the Bury girls acting as pianist. At 11.00 p.m. sharp we sang Bon Soir Mes Amis and God Save the Queen. The girls decorated the hall for the event with blue and yellow crepe paper banners. It looked very gay with 'For Home and Country' floating across the hall. At one end were tables featuring a display of JWI Manuals, the leatherwork done at the Rally and shellwork and felt skirts, projects finished during the past year. Huge cardboard letters spelling out JWI (in bright blue) greeted visitors at the entrance and elsewhere in the hall. The girls did a wonderful job and performed beautifully".

On the last morning a discussion took place on the topic "Better Juniors". The radio broadcast was planned, to be used in the Junior program over CBL, Toronto. "Wish I had space to give all the suggestions" says Mrs. Cameron. A JWI songbook was proposed and ideas for increasing number of branches suggested. "Incidentally", adds Mrs. Cameron, membership in nearly all branches has gone up since the spring".

The Camp program included swimming and hiking, a treasure hunt, singing around the campfire, and every morning and every afternoon the skill sessions, half with leather and half in games and dances. These groups were exchanged in the afternoon, so all girls had a chance at both skills.

Mrs. Cameron concludes her report by saying, "We were a weary but happy bunch when we broke up camp Friday afternoon. My hat is off to the wonderful cooperation of counsellors and girls alike. Request for next year: a longer camp (this, from the girls)".

The pavillion at Bury made a perfect setting for the Rally; plenty of space for activities with stage and piano, a large kitchen, mattresses kindly loaned by Col. Bishop, ideal weather, and the inspired leadership of Mrs. Cameron—which she did not add—all combined to contribute to the success of this year's Junior Camp.

The Month With The W.I.

The "Hymn of All Nations", used at this year's convention, has evidently made a deep appeal to W.I. members. Nearly all branches report they are learning it to use at their meetings. This is to be commended, as is the fact that more and more singing is being brought into programs. This is an encouraging feature. We still hope the time may come when this province, too, can have its W.I. choirs.

Bonaventure: The *Port Daniel-Shigawake* Juniors are busy with their project, smocking aprons. A new member was welcomed. *Black Cape* had a musical program and an article was read by Mrs. Demick. A new member was also enrolled here. *Grand Cascapedia* held a contest on Publicity and the Publicity Outline was read and discussed. A travelling apron is being circulated to raise funds for school prizes. *Marcil* members held a tea and sale followed by a dance. The sum of \$10 was donated to the Agriculture Society and prizes are to be given for several exhibits. Samples of jewellery made at the Leadership Course were displayed. At *Matapedia* a similar display was held and this branch plans to form a group in this craft of Jewellery. A gift was sent to the Sisters of *Matapedia* Convent for kindness to the branch and \$5 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Port Daniel* celebrated its 33rd anniversary. A quiz on native trees and shrubs was held with prizes. Donations include \$25 for the School Fair, \$6 to the Agricultural Fair and help to the three J.W.I. members attending summer camp.

Compton: *Brookbury* heard a poem, "Sorry Tale of a Farmer's Wife", read by the Agriculture Convenor, Mrs. E. Bennett. The sum of \$5 was donated to the



Mrs. J. W. Adams, Ethelton, Sask., president Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, who, visited the convention and was the speaker on "Our Night".

Catholic cemetery in Bury. *Bury* made donations to the Dental Clinic, School Fair prizes and the Cancer Fund. Mrs. Coates reported on the Leadership Course and a talk was given by Miss Milford, Sherbrooke, on Cancer. *Cookshire* entertained Le Cercle des Fermières and held a small exhibition of handicrafts by both groups. The Cercle in return invited the W.I. group to attend one of their meetings. This branch held a hat-making course and catered at a banquet for the High School graduating class. *East Angus* donated \$5 to the Westbury Cemetery Fund, gave two cords of wood to a needy family, sent a shunshine basket to shut-in and gave a gift to Mrs. R. Gray for help with the "dressed doll" project. A paper drive netted \$41.80. *East Clifton* heard a talk on bread processes by the Home Economics Convenor and a quiz was held on Canadian Products. The paper drive here brought \$29.20. *Scotstown* also had a paper drive and raised \$78.28. Articles were read by the Home Economics Convenor. Library books were moved to the Legion Hut and \$5 given to the Dental Clinic.

Gatineau: *Breckenridge* had several readings: "Re-modelling a Sweater" by Mrs. McConnell; "Salk Vaccine not 100% Efficient", Mrs. Barnes; "Boys Always Get the Blame", Mrs. Farris; and a talk by Mrs. McMillan on her experiences while supplying as District Nurse during the Winter months. A quiz and decorated cake contest were also held. Donations of 14 silver dollars were given to the patrols at Aylmer Elementary School.

Pontiac: *Bristol* had a talk on Publicity by Mrs. H. M. Turner and a life membership was presented to a faithful member, Mrs. Roy McFarlane. *Clarendon* members were guests of the CBC on a trip to CBOT, Ottawa, which also included a tour of the Parliament Buildings, Rockliffe Park and the Central Experimental Farm. *Elmside* heard addresses on Care, Feeding and Marketing of Poultry by Mr. W. A. Brown, Ottawa, and Mr. J. I. Brown, Montreal. *Quyon* had a demonstration on decorating a Father's Day cake and are working on their clean-up campaign. Waste paper containers have been placed in strategic places in the village and The Town Council, churches and schools are co-operating. *Wyman*



July meeting of the Hemmingford W.I. at the home of Mrs. D. M. Laurie.

heard a report of the County Convention and gave \$5 to St. Andrews Church in Bristol in appreciation of its kindness in giving use of building for this meeting.

Richmond: Gore had one member attend the hat making course of a neighbouring branch. A community picnic was arranged and a parcel of remnants has been received from Eaton's. Spooner Pond had a report of the Leadership Course and displayed jewellery made there. A report on the course in hat making, with display, was also given. A donation of \$5 to the Cecil Memorial Home is reported and a quiz on Places of Interest in the Eastern Townships completed the program. Richmond YWI entertained the Spooner Pond W.I. A silver tray was presented to a couple celebrating their silver wedding anniversary. Richmond Hill had a contest of small aprons. The branch catered at a wedding anniversary and a wedding reception. Shipton heard the report of the Provincial Convention at which nine other members besides the delegate attended (one day only). Pillow cases were presented to a local bride and a project is underway for the compiling of a personal cookbook.

Shefford: Granby Hill heard the report of the recent workshop and planned the annual picnic. A paper was read on "Medical Health" and a contest held on magazines. Granby West had a paper on Household Hints and a contest, "Foods beginning with all the letters of the alphabet". South Roxton entertained the grandmothers of the community and gave a pink and blue shower. Contests on Agriculture and Home Economics were held. Waterloo-Warden heard a paper on "The Life of Helen Keller" and a contest was held by the Publicity Convenor.

Sherbrooke: Ascot observed Grandmothers' Day with a special program. An honored couple, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cox, who observed their 60th wedding anniversary recently, were remembered with suitable gifts. Mrs. Cox has been a W.I. member for many years. Belvidere wel-



Taken just prior to placing Waste Paper Containers in strategic places in Quyon Village in connection with a clean-up campaign organized by Quyon W.I. Schools, churches and Town Council co-operated in the project.



Delegates from "up the river" waiting for the Ottawa bus—Pontiac, Gatineau, Papineau.

comed a new member. A flower quiz was conducted by the Sunshine Convenor, with prizes for the winners.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff collected cotton for the Cancer Society. Articles were read on Plants and Trees and two quizzes on Nature Study were conducted. Beebe heard a talk by Mrs. B. W. Brown on her trip to Holland and England, illustrated by coloured slides. Plants were exchanged and a food sale held. Hatley Centre won 2nd prize on a float entered in the Dominion Day celebration, receiving \$12 as prize. This new branch made their first radio broadcast over WIKE, Newport. Five baskets have been packed for patients in the St. Francis Sanitorium, a gift sent a member's little son at MacKay School, Montreal, and a \$2 donation has been received from a friend. Dr. Harrison, North Hatley, was guest speaker at the meeting. Minton entertained Mrs. H. Cass, Beebe, who gave a demonstration dealing with the Leadership Course. A guessing contest completed the program. North Hatley is helping to purchase a projector for the school and assisting, where possible, with the water safety program. Mrs. Cass was also speaker at this meeting. Stanstead North is planting trees in the school yard and clearing away wild shrubs from the "Old Brick School House" where they have the meetings. This branch also heard Mrs. Brown's illustrated talk on her trip abroad. A gift of \$10 was received from a member. Tomifobia welcomed a new Canadian family by a shower. A cake was sold at the meeting, following the now popular plan of five cents a slice. Way's Mills held a rummage sale and dinner, and prepared parcels for the Cecil Memorial Home. A travelling apron netted a generous return. Articles were shown from Ceylon.

Vaudreuil: Harwood had Dr. David, Macdonald College, as guest speaker with his subject, "Deep Freezing". A musical recital by the Harwood Singers was sponsored, with Mrs. Elsie Persson, violinist, and Miss Laure Fink, pianist, assisting. One \$50 bursary and two \$10 prizes were awarded in the local schools and one medal for proficiency in music.



The Federated Board (F.W.I.C.) meets at Winnipeg. The president, Mrs. Adams, is seated at centre.

High lights of the F.W.I.C. Biennial Conference were given in the July issue of the Federated News. This has gone to all branches so no attempt will be made to give them here. Q.W.I. members, though, may be interested in hearing that tentative plans were announced for the next Tweedsmuir Competition. The Village History, of course, is to be continued and Painting. "A work that should be encouraged to bring out the hidden talent of our people" was the comment of Mr. Donald Cameron Mackay, one of the judges of the national competition. The suggestion was made this be any medium and any

subject. The handicraft section will be articles for a hope chest. These may be changed slightly but complete directions will be issued when plans are completed.

The painting (Henry Marshall Tory Award) was an original by Tom Roberts, a Canadian painter, and entitled "The Summer Breeze". This was presented to Mrs. Adams by Mr. Ransom, Winnipeg, representing the Canadian Adult Education Association.

Mrs. Adams was elected president for another term and our own Mrs. LeBaron appointed national convenor of United Nations and International Exchange Programs.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* An auction sale, netting \$20 was held and \$10 donated for prizes at the School Fair. Mrs. M. Keddy, Hemmingford, gave a talk on the Leadership Course, which she had attended, and displayed jewellery made there. *Dundee* sent knitted squares to the W.V.S. Mrs. Smallman gave a talk on "Women's Responsibilities in the World", which was followed by a short discussion. A description of handicrafts at the exhibit and the convention itself was given. *Franklin* had Mrs. Ward Rember, the new county president, as guest speaker, reporting on the convention with special mention of the new project of Civil Defence. *Hemmingford* had a "Pioneer program", many members wearing pioneer dresses and accessories. Rev. E. Dawson, Lacolle, spoke on pioneer days. A report of the convention was given by the delegate. *Howick* had a display of old fashioned buttons. Miss M. Morison gave two readings entitled, "A Day at the Beach" and "Cheer Up, The Poor Little Things". *Huntingdon* made plans to make a W.I. Memory Book. A salad contest was held with prizes, and plans made for the W.I. booth at Huntingdon Fair. The new W.I. cookbooks have arrived (500) and are being sold by the members. A large bundle of cotton has been sent to the Cancer Society. *Ormstown* enjoyed a trip to the Botanical Gardens at Montreal.

Sorry . . .

Gremlins were at work last month. This is the picture of the public speaking judges we should have run; instead of which a group of people who had been awarded medals and made Robertson Associates for outstanding achievement in seed production crept onto the page. Our apologies to Huntingdon County W.I.



Judges of the Women's Institute Public Speaking Contest, Huntingdon High School. Standing, left to right: Rupert Hawley, Trout River; John K. Dickson, Ormstown; Churchill Moore, Howick. Seated, Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, past county president and Mrs. Wallace Kerr, county convenor of Education.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

A Silver Anniversary

Twenty-five years ago the first Summer School was on the Macdonald campus. It was established by Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, and sponsored by the Department of Education, as a summer school for teachers which would provide additional training for Macdonald graduates holding elementary and intermediate certificates. The school has been conducted annually ever since and for many years it was directed by Dr. Sinclair Laird, Dean of the School for Teachers.

The twenty-fifth session was held on the campus during the past summer. The enrolment was approximately 250, drawn from all parts of the province, as well as from other provinces and the United States. The courses offered covered a wide variety of subjects—professional and academic—and, for the first time, courses were offered leading to the M.A. (Education). Another unusual feature this year was the demonstration classes held in the Summer School for French Specialists. During three weeks more than a hundred boys and girls attended school daily in the classrooms of Macdonald High School. Thus the month of July was an unusually busy one at the College.

As in the past, the professional courses included workshops for primary and elementary teachers, Child Psychology, Reading Methods, English Activities, Music, Art and French. These were planned particularly for teachers holding interim certificates who are required to complete a professional Summer School. They also serve a growing number of teachers in service or teachers returning to service who wish to keep abreast of modern methods.

The Summer School for French Specialists has been operated on the Macdonald Campus for a number of years. Its courses are planned to enable teachers in service to perfect their skills in French so as to qualify for the Provincial specialist certificates. This year the programme was expanded with the inclusion of demonstration and

practice classes in which children from the elementary schools of Pointe Claire and other Lakeshore communities were enrolled. From more than seven hundred applicants three classes were selected of thirty-five pupils each.

The academic courses offered this summer were organized under the new Institute of Education which in future will direct the work of the School for Teachers and the Department of Education at McGill. Several first year subjects were offered for students wishing to qualify for the degree of B.Ed. and Seminars in Educational Thought and Methods of Educational Research were arranged for candidates in the Faculty of Graduate Studies preparing for the M.A. in Education.

Macdonald is, of course, a beautiful spot in summer and the students enjoy unusual privileges. The Summer School Students' Association planned a programme of extra-curricular activities which included athletics, social events, musical and film programmes, and special tours. A special series of addresses this year included, "The Education of Exceptional Children" by Mrs. Ellen Thiel of the University of Utah; "The Role of the Museum in Teaching", Mrs. Alice Turnham; "Journey to South Africa", Professor and Mrs. David Munroe. Social events included a Weiner Roast and Picnic. Through the courtesy of Mr. David M. Stewart the students visited the new Block House Museum at St. Helen's Island and they also attended a performance at the Mountain Playhouse. The French Summer School held their two French Church services and entertained members of the McGill French Summer School.

The Summer Schools are a cooperative effort of the College and the Department of Education. They have done much to improve the standard of teaching in the Province and they are another excellent example of the way in which Macdonald serves the community.

Establishing A New Lawn

by Patricia Harney

THE LAWN is the most important part of a landscape layout. It forms the setting for the house itself, is the base upon which the trees and shrubs rest and adds value both esthetically and financially to the city and farm home.

For ease of maintenance as well as for simplicity of design the lawn area should be cut up as little as possible, that is, shrubs, flowers borders, etc., should be confined to the edges of the lawn itself. Flower beds and solitary shrubs have no place in the center of a lawn, they are unsightly and make mowing more of a chore than ever.

Unfortunately the purchasers of a new home often find that the topsoil, that should be around their house, has either been stripped off and sold, or has been buried by subsoil when the cellar was dug. The ideal situation is to have the topsoil, that is the top 6 or 8 inches of soil, scraped off and placed to one side of the lot so that it may be used later for the lawn. When the building is finished the desired contour of land is established and the topsoil is replaced. In any case the grading is always done with the subsoil and then from 4 to 6 inches of good loamy topsoil is placed on top of it. The grade should be such that there is a very slight slope away from the house on all sides to allow for surface drainage. Grassed terraces and banks should be built only if absolutely necessary and the slope of the banks should be very gradual to allow for ease in mowing. Too often we see houses set up on little platforms making mowing extremely difficult and placing the dwelling in such a position that it is well nigh impossible to use shrubs and evergreens to advantage around it. It is often cheaper in the long run to dig the basement a few feet deeper so as to have as little foundation showing as possible than to try and build up the lawn around unsightly masonry.

Seeding Procedures

The best time to seed a lawn is from the middle of August until the middle of September. Lawns may also be seeded in the early spring but they are apt to suffer from the summer heat and from competition from weeds. The area should be levelled and the topsoil in place about one month prior to seeding. During this month the seedbed should be thoroughly worked so that the soil will be in as fine a state of tilth as possible. Grass seeds are very small and the soil must be free of stones and lumps so that the seed will germinate properly. The soil should be raked with a fine-toothed rake then rolled so that the soil is slightly compacted and free from depressions. After this the seedbed should be raked every week or so to further break up the soil and also to discourage any weed seedlings that will appear. Prior to the final raking 15 to

25 pounds per 1000 square feet of 20% superphosphate should be spread evenly over the soil to encourage root development and air in the establishment of a good turf. An alternative treatment is to apply 20 to 25 pounds of 9-5-7 or some similar complete fertilizer which will provide a balanced supply of plant nutrients for leaf and root development. The final raking will mix this fertilizer with the soil.

Grass Mixtures

Kentucky bluegrass is the most important lawn grass species in this part of the country and forms the basis of most lawn mixtures. It is possible to buy the different lawn grass seed and mix it or if the lot is small it may be preferable to buy it already mixed. In either case the purchase should be made from a reputable dealer and his most expensive mixture should be the only one under consideration. Cheap lawn mixtures are apt to have a large percentage of timothy and clover, which are cheaper grasses but which were never meant to be used as lawn grasses. At Macdonald College we use a mixture that is 80% Kentucky bluegrass and 20% Redtop. The Redtop is a short lived grass and usually dies out after two or three years, but it grows rapidly and acts as a nursecrop for the slower growing bluegrass. Some grasses, such as Rough-stalk bluegrass, will tolerate shade, and these have been included in commercial mixtures, such as "Shadynook" which should be used if the area is heavily shaded.

The seed should be sown on a calm morning at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds per 1000 square feet. The area should be divided into small blocks and each block sown separately. Half the required amount of seed should be broadcast in one direction and the remainder at right angles to it to get even coverage and lessen the danger of leaving bare spots. After sowing, the whole area should be raked lightly to cover the seed and then rolled once to firm the soil around the seed and encourage rapid, uniform germination. This should be followed by a thorough watering.

In about 9 to 10 days a slight green fuzz will appear at which time the lawn should be rolled again. When the new grass is 3 inches high it may be cut for the first time setting the cutter bar on the mower at a height of 1½ inches. The grass clippings from this and all subsequent cuttings should be left on the ground to act as a mulch and, upon decomposition, to add organic matter to the soil. After this first mowing any depressions should be filled in and any bare spots reseeded.

The lawn should be mowed in the fall until it stops growing. It is erroneous to suppose that it will winter better if the grass is long. Long grass will die and mat and present many problems the following spring.

Establishing A New Lawn

By Patricia Homan



THE MACDONALD LASSIE